

RESEARCH

The effectiveness of a hospital-based intervention for patients with substance-use problems in the Western Cape

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District hospitals regularly experience a high incidence of substance-use disorders, but rarely provide interventions. We describe the effectiveness of an intervention developed and implemented by a Western Cape hospital. Patients with probable substance use were referred to an on-site social worker for an alcohol, smoking and substance involvement screening test (ASSIST), a brief motivational intervention and referral to specialist care. At the 3-month follow-up, the ASSIST was re-administered telephonically. An intervention

was received by 127 patients. A significant reduction in substance use was reported in 92 patients who completed a 3-month follow-up evaluation ($p < 0.001$). Of the 60 patients referred to further care, half entered treatment. We conclude that, with minimal resourcing, it is feasible to administer a brief substance-use intervention for patients attending district hospitals.

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Substance-use disorders are a major global public health concern. The recent South African stress and health study (SASH) indicated a high lifetime prevalence (13.3%) and early onset (21 years) of such disorders,¹ with significantly higher rates in the Western Cape compared with other provinces. Substance-abuse treatment services are limited in the Western Cape, where existing services are overwhelmed by the demand for treatment.²

Increasing the range of treatment services is one way of improving access.² The existing system relies heavily on provision of high-threshold treatment services by specialist providers; few low-threshold early-intervention services are available at a primary healthcare level. This limits access to care as high-threshold services are costly. More cost-effective lower threshold services are preferable.

Evidence suggests that screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment (SBIRT) is effective for addressing mild to moderate substance-related problems and is feasible to implement.^{3,4} However, there is little evidence for the effectiveness or feasibility of SBIRT for substance use in South Africa. We describe preliminary outcomes from a hospital-based SBIRT programme.

Methods

The SBIRT programme emerged from the realisation that substance-related psychoses were observed in more than 80% of the 250 monthly patients seeking psychiatric services in G F Jooste Hospital (David Fourie, personal communication). A substance-abuse intervention model was developed by SANCA Western Cape, the Department of

Social Development, the Department of Health and Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre. Implementation of the model saw the initiation of a substance-abuse services centre at the hospital, staffed by a social worker, an auxiliary social worker and a research assistant.

Over a 7-month period, patients referred to the centre were given verbal and written information about the programme. A modified version of the alcohol, smoking and substance involvement screening test (ASSIST) was used to screen patients for substance use.⁵ Patients were categorised as low-, moderate- or high-risk depending on the severity of substance use. Patient sociodemographic information was collected. Immediately following screening, patients received a brief intervention (based on motivational interviewing) from the social worker. Motivational interviewing provides information or advice, motivates a change in substance use and teaches skills to reduce substance use by behavioural change.⁴ High-risk participants were referred to specialist substance-abuse treatment centres following intervention, as they were more likely to have substance dependence or related health conditions.⁵

An uncontrolled one-group pre- and post-test outcomes evaluation was performed by an independent external evaluator. All enrolled participants were evaluated. At the 3-month follow-up, the ASSIST was re-administered to all patients and a feedback questionnaire was completed.

Outcomes

Primary outcome: substance use

The ASSIST⁵ – validated in several developing countries – was administered to assess the extent of problematic substance use. A substance-use involvement score was calculated for each substance used in the preceding 3 months. In the case of multiple substances, only the highest score was included in the total score.

Secondary outcome: service satisfaction

Questions were developed to assess service satisfaction and investigate potential barriers to treatment. Reasons for not accessing further treatment were explored in patients referred elsewhere for further treatment.

Analysis: χ^2 statistics and t -tests were used to determine loss to follow-up. Change in substance-use involvement scores from the pre- to post-test were evaluated using paired-sample t -tests.

Results

A total of 127 substance-use patients received an intervention; 88% were male, 78% were single, and average age was 30 years. Black

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Table 1. Pre-post differences in substance use*

	Pre		Post		Comparison (pre-post)	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean difference	p-value
Total substances (N=92)	37.60	±8.43	17.01	±17.19	20.41	<0.001
Alcohol (n=25)	34.52	±8.82	10.56	±13.58	20.71	<0.001
Dagga (n=26)	36.63	±9.33	13.77	±17.06	19.57	<0.001
Mandrax and dagga (n=9)	36.78	±3.73	20.11	±16.78	16.67	<0.030
Cocaine (n=2)	33.00	±15.56	28.50	±0.71	4.50	<0.742
Amphetamine (n=22)	40.18	±6.63	23.18	±18.75	17.00	<0.001
Opioids (n=8)	45.75	±5.65	20.88	±18.61	24.87	<0.010

SD = standard deviation.
*Completers only.

African and coloured participants comprised 47% each. The primary substances of abuse were methamphetamine (30%), alcohol (26%), cannabis (26%), mandrax (9%) and opioids (7%). Multiple substance use was reported by 44% of participants. Of the 127 patients, 68% received screening, a brief intervention and referral for specialist treatment for substance abuse; 32% received screening and a brief intervention without referral.

Ninety-two (72%) participants completed the 3-month follow-up interview. Attrition was not significantly associated with sociodemographic or substance-related variables. Substance-use involvement scores decreased significantly following intervention (pre-intervention mean 37.60 ± 8.433 , post-intervention mean 17.02 ± 17.19 , $t(72)=10.89$, $p<0.001$). Reductions were observed in the use of all classes of drugs except cocaine ($p=0.742$, Table 1).

Of the 92 patients who completed the follow-up, 60 (66%) were referred for further treatment, and 30 (50%) received additional services. Many participants did not provide reasons for not attending further care. Others reported that they did not require further treatment or it was a waste of time ($n=8$), it was too far to travel ($n=2$), they had started working ($n=2$) or they had moved away from the services ($n=1$). Of those that attended treatment services, 55% felt that the facility met their needs, 27% that the facility mostly met their needs, and 18% that the facility did not meet their needs.

Discussion

This evaluation yielded 3 important outcomes. Firstly, it demonstrated the feasibility and acceptability of introducing SBIRT for substance use into public hospitals in South Africa, with minimal requirements for additional resourcing and little burden on health professionals.

Secondly, it provided preliminary evidence of the effectiveness of SBIRT in reducing illicit drug use in South Africa. Specifically, the intervention was successful in helping high-risk users significantly reduce their substance use to moderate levels. This adds to the limited body of knowledge supporting the effectiveness of SBIRT for illicit drug use.^{3,4}

Thirdly, the profile of people using the SBIRT programme differed from those attending specialist substance-abuse treatment facilities in the province. While there were almost an equal proportion of black and coloured respondents who received substance-use services through the programme, black South Africans comprised only 13% of treatment admissions in specialist substance-abuse facilities in 2010.⁶ This suggests that there are fewer barriers to accessing substance-abuse services co-located within the public health system for black South Africans compared with stand-alone drug treatment facilities. Consequently, introducing and scaling up the provision of

substance-use intervention services in the public health system may address disparities in access to services.

These findings should be interpreted with caution; there was no fidelity monitoring of the intervention and data were uncontrolled. It remains to be shown whether SBIRT services can improve medical conditions exacerbated by substance use, alleviate the abuse of prescription drugs or lower the burden on national healthcare. Longitudinal studies of hospital-based SBIRT programmes are required for this purpose.

Nevertheless, our findings suggest that hospital-based SBIRT holds promise for reducing substance use and may expand access to care for clients who have historically faced barriers to drug treatment access. We recommend expanding this pilot programme to other district hospitals in the Western Cape. Furthermore, we recommend that the centre expands its services to include strategic screening for substance use throughout the hospital (e.g. in trauma units), rather than waiting for patient referral. This could facilitate earlier detection and intervention in substance-related problems before they become too complex to treat. Furthermore, the centre should invest in the ongoing monitoring of its services to ensure quality and effectiveness of care.

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